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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. 28,770 24,851 23,045 23,760 24,225

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this little tay of Sentember, 1893.

N. P. FRIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for Aug., 1893, 24,075 ORATORY at the World's fair is the latest phase of Governor Boies' third term gubernatorial campaign.

THE equinoctial storm has not yet made its appearance, but that does not afford any assurance that we shall miss it this year.

DURING all this talk about the beauties of a stable currency, the advantages of a stable tariff schedule ought not to be lost sight of.

CONGRESS will now offer to its constituents a two weeks view of the federal election laws just to give a little variety to the entertainment now provided by the government.

MAYOR GILROY refused to float the Italian flag over the New York city hall in honor of the anniversary of the unification of Italy. Just wait until New York city has an Italian mayor.

GOVERNOR CROUNSE'S refusal to send Nebraska delegates to the "pan-American silver congress" at St. Louis is receiving a flattering attention from prominent papers in all parts of the country.

SHERIFF BENNETT does not seem to understand the functions of his office. A sheriff has no right to give countenance to any disorderly conduct, much less to act as a leader of any attempt to break up public meetings.

IN THE popular interest in the contes for the head of the ticket republicans should not neglect the important positions of regents of the State university. This matter is only too often left for the closing hours of the convention.

THE country is informed that the new tariff bill may be expected early in October. The country will therefore possess itself in patience, for it has a curiosity to see just what kind of a tariff measure the democratic majority in both branches of congress will formulate in a critical period of the nation's finances.

THOSE democratic organs which are exerting themselves so strenuously to secure the repeal of the federal election laws might prove their devotion to the cause of untrammeled elections much more effectively by assisting to extend the operations of the Australian ballot system, particularly in some of the more democratic states

AN ARDENT admirer of Vice President Stevenson ventures to predict that should he become president of the United States he would give the country an administration superior to that of Chester A. Arthur. Don't be in a hurry now. Unless under compulsion most of us would shrink in terror from risking the experiment.

THE turbulent spirits of the Cherokee Strip are ridding their country of the sooners by hanging them to any convenient tree in the neighborhood. The Dodge county sooners are sent to the republican state convention, where they will in turn be hung up by the honest members of the party who will be in a majority if the people are allowed to have their way.

THE Commercial club banquet tonight promises to uncork a great of enthusiasm. Twenty-two speakers are on the play bills, with a ten-minute limit that may run into an hour. . So that the prospect for an adjournment before 2 in the morning is not very bright. The wives of members will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

BETWEEN the adverse legislation, the train robbers and the wrecks the railcoads are having a dismal time of it this summer. But the railroads can console themselves with the reflection that if they cannot frustrate the train robbers or prevent the wrecks they can at least find lawyers with sufficient ability to detect flaws in the legislation, and with sufficient assurance to pose as candidates for the supreme court.

How can any one deny the ready resource of an American legislator when he reads that a prominent senator had the boldness to declare that although he had never read the amendment before the house nor heard it read, yet he nevertheless desired to speak upon it. If all the participants in congressional debate are equally ignorant of the subjects discussed, it will be difficult to dispover a reason why discussion should be

A STITUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY. For fifteen years in Nebraska the peoa resort for the tricksters and ringsters of all parties. For years their demands have been unheard. During all these years the most shameless corruption has existed. The state finances have been recklessly guarded, the treasury itself plundered, the courts debauched. Men who are in the open employ of the corporations have brazenly forced themselves into the leadership of the party. By their shameless manipulation and open treachery these men have led the party, bound band and foot, into the corporation camps. Conventions have been manipulated, delegates bought or bribed, honest men seduced from their allegiance to the people, legislatures corrupted. As long as the people entered no protest these self-constituted leaders continued their work of debauchery without let or hindrance.

The climax was reached in 1889 when a republican state convention was packed with 272 proxy delegates by the railroads, and an eminent judge was turned down and driven from the bench. His only offense was that he had honestly and fearlessly expounded the constitution and interpreted the statutes. Then came the first revolt of the people. The following year witnessed a political revolution in Nebraska that shook the republican party to its founda-

The legislature of three years ago undertook the work of reform, but it failed, not so much on account of its lack of purpose as from a lack of intelligent leadership. The last legislature, with the dear bought experience of its predecessor in mind, attempted to complete the reforms so inauspiciously begun two years before. An honest attempt was made to punish the men who had plundered the treasury. A beginning in railroad legislation was made. The corporations were met and worsted for the first time in the history of the state.

Now they are endeavoring to undo all the work of the last session. They are determined to nullify the laws and dominate the supreme bench. They proclaim to the country that Nebraska is but a province ruled over by Boston and New York railroad stock jobbers. It is a struggle for supremacy, with the people on the one hand and the corporations on the other. It is a life struggle for the republican party. If the

corporation emissaries who are now working night and day by fair means and foul to defeat Judge Maxwell realize their hopes, it will be the Brutus stab that ends the life of the republican party. The party must choose now. It cannot serve the corporations and be true to itself and its cherished principles.

THE SITUATION IN THE SENATE. The proceedings in the senate for the of the free silver men to resist to the very last extremity the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase clause of the act of 1890. If they were at all indefinite before in making known their intention their latest utterances are absolutely unequivocal. A few days ago Senator Dubois of Idaho, who had not theretofore been classed among the more aggressive of the silver senators, declared with great earnestness of expression that the anti-repeal men would avail themselves of every advantage offered them under the rules and usages of the senate to prevent the passage of the repeal bill. On Thursday Senator Teller, the recognized leader of the anti-repeal men, told the senate that the opponents of repeal did not propose to allow debate to be cut off and were prepared to combat any movement on the part of the majority intended to stop discussion and reach a vote on the bill before the senate. They decline to name any time when a vote may be taken or to put any sort of restriction on what they claim to be the rights of the minority. They are determined to force some sort of compromise,

or, failing in that, to defeat repeal.

There appears to be no remedy for this situation, or, at any rate, nothing practicable has thus far been suggested. Senator Platt of Connecticut proposed an amendment to the rules providing that upon the written application of the majority the presiding officer of the senate shall fix a day for a vote on a pending proposition, giving not less than five days for debate under the fiveminute rule. This will not help the situation, because if the proposition should be favorably reported from the committee on rules, which is not at all propable, discussion upon its adoption could be continued indefinitely. The same thing would happen if a closure rule were proposed, and it is very likely that resistance to such a rule would embrace other senators than those who oppose repeal. One of the supporters of repeal said the other day that the matter of closure was a grave and serious matter and ought not to be misunderstood, either in the senate or in the country, at the same time expressing the opinion that it is not necessary to resort to any such closure as they have now in the British House of Commons or in the American house of representatives. It has been eightyseven years since the United States discarded the previous question rule and very few senators are disposed to restore it. The democratic leader in the senate, Mr. Voorhees, has declared that there is no power on the earth or in the heavens above, nor the depths below, that will compel the senate to voteron the repeal bill," and that the contest must be one of endurance. The antirepeal men defiantly announce that they are ready for such a test. This is cer-

tainly a very extraordinary situation for a government of majorities to be in. The American people will concur in the view of Senator Hoar that the senate had got to do something to preserve the rights of the people to legislate through their chosen instruments for the redress

repeal old ones, and that that great and | but its members are not presumed to act supreme constitutional right ought not as political Makectons who will shoot ple have contended for railroad legisla- to be smothered; or destroyed, or mur- down honestopublic men with ballots intion. They have demanded reform in dered, under the pretense of preserving stead of bulliets. There can be no possithe management of state institutions. freedom of debate-while that was noth- ble advantage to any railroad employe They have declared for a clean and un- ing but a mere pretense. The senate in the defeatof Judge Maxwell. Their prejudiced judiciary. They have been has now been discussing the repeal of wages will not be raised one penny, but unceasing in their demands for a reform the silver purchase law for six weeks the services of Mr. Knodell will probin the political methods which have and the larger part of the time has been ably be suitably rewarded. made the republican party in Nebraska | occupied by the free silver senators in talking for delay. They have had absolute freedom of debate and no effort has been made to restrict them in any way. All that can be said on the question has been spoken, but the anti-repeal men will not hesitate to introduce wholly extraneous matter in order to consume time, since under the practice of the senate they may do this to an unlimited extent. In adopting the course they are pursuing these senators make it plain that their talk of preserving the freedom of depate is a mere pretense and the intelligent portion of the American people so understand it. A plan may be found for reaching a vote other than that of tiring out the minority by continuous sessions, but with so weak a leader as Mr. Voorhees there is not much hope of finding a way out of the deadlock. Meanwhile the country is getting such an object lesson in "senatorial courtesy" as ought to very greatly strengthen the sentiment in favor of electing senators by the direct vote of the people.

> THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLAGE The right of public assemblage and free speech is among the most essential safeguards of a republican form of government. It is the corner stone of the republic. Any attempt to abridge the freedom of political action, whether it be in caucuses, public meetings or conventions, is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. Every class of citizens has a right to meet and confer with regard to political issues and questions of public policy, being subject only to the restrictions imposed by law upon seditious assemblages. They have a right to discuss issues and candidates, to organize new parties or to support old parties, without let or hindrance.

The disgraceful demonstration at the Board of Trade cannot be too severely censured. The parties who called that meeting had a perfect right to do so. The object of the meeting as stated in the call was to discuss the proposition to organize a citizens' movement independent of all parties for the election of city and county officials. This was perfeetly legitimate. People who did not approve of such a movement perhaps had a right to attend, but they had no right to create a disturbance or by force of numbers to elect men to preside over it who were openly opposed to the object for which it had been cailed. The most reprehensible feature of this rowdy demonstration was the fact that the sheriff, county judge and other officiais, who are presumed to be representatives of law and order, gave countenance to a mob proceeding which was liable to end in violence and bloodshed. The sheriff is a peace officer and has no right to give aid and countenance to any public disturbance. It was his business past few days have removed any doubt | either to stay away from the meeting or that may have existed as to the purpose else to quell any attempt at hoodlum-

If the men who attempted to break up this meeting really desire to prevent a citizens' movement they have taken the wrong course. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. The anti-slavery movement was given vitality by just such stupid performances. While this paper has not been taken into the confidence of the parties who called this meeting and does not believe that it was well timed, we concede that in a free country the people have a right to untrammeled political action.

THE Chicago Tribune suggests that the trusts will be pleased with the appointment of Mr. Hornblower as a justice of the supreme court of the United States. It appears from the record of that gentleman's professional career that his fame as a lawyer and his lucrative practice have come almost wholly from his connection with corporations. and it is said that it was this influence which had most to do with his selection. "He is a man," says the Tribune, "who during his legal life has been on the side of the trusts, the corporations and the monopolies, and has become saturated mentally with their ideas and selfishness." If this is the fact, and it will hardly be questioned, the appointment is an unfortunate one, for corporate influence in the supreme judicial tribunal has been far too great in the past and the hope of the people is in wholly freeing the supreme court from it. Mr. Cleveland appointed as his attorney general a lawyer who had nearly always been identified with corporations, and his selection of a justice of the supreme court with a similar record suggests that the president is not so hostile to the combinations as the reference to them in his inaugural address would indicate.

THE Eighth Ward Republican club has voted to let George Washington Ambrose name the nine delegates to which the ward is entitled in the county convention that is to select the delegation to represent Douglas county at Lincoln in the selection of a supreme judge. This is a most extraordinary piece of political jugglery. Why should Mr. Ambrose or any other man name this delegation? Ambrose is not a candidate for Judge Maxwell's place and has no more right to say who shall represent the Eighth ward than any other republican of that ward. It is prosumed that every republican of each ward, whether he belongs to the club or not, has a voice in the seection of delegates, but this is an attempt to forestall action of caucus and

primary. THE Italian hand of Mr. Knodell, the state organizer of railway employes, is visible in several of the wards of this city, which he is trying to pack with anti-Maxwell delegates. Mr. Knodell is doubtless paid for doing this work, but the question is whether he should be allowed to carry on this underhanded method of turning down an upright judge. The Railway Employes association is organized for mutual protection of its of grievances, to enact new laws and to members, if we understand it correctly,

THERE is a very noticeable abatement of the anti-Maxwell sentiment. It was started with considerable noise, but the solid shot that has been poured into the ranks of the snappers by the people of Custer, Burn Washington, Buffalo and other counties has had a tendency to create a panic in the ranks of the judge's opponents. The calm, sober judgment of the people is beginning to recognize the fatility of the attempt to force an obnoxious caudidate upon them, and the protest that has already commenced to go up from every part of the state is significant. Still, there should be no relaxation in effort or in vigilance. Every friend of a fearless and unprejudiced judiciary should assert his convictions at the primaries and at the county conventions.

BRADSTREET'S review of trade this week directs especial attention to the increased activity at Omaha. Dun points out that there is great improvement in general conditions, although it is expecting too much to hope "that after the worst financial blizzard in twenty years all roads will be immediately opened." There is, on the whole, a cheerful tone to the reviews this week that cannot fail to comfort those who have read between the lines all summer the story of doubt and apprehension, however skillfully veiled in a brave attempt at making the best of a desperate situation. There is certainly reason to believe that times are getting much better rapidly.

SENATOR PEFFER has introduced a bill providing for a government bureau for the loaning of irredeemable currency. The Kansas statesman has certainly occupied his position long enough to know that the people of the country, without regard to party affiliatien, look with disfavor upon all fiat money schemes. The people neither want an irredeemable issue of flat money, nor a chance to borrow it.

Cincinnati Commercial. Pending the conclusion of the battle between the silver and anti-silver democrats. the Chicago platform is obtaining a long needed rest. A Great Compliment,

Taking a Rest.

Globe-Dem serat The rebellious democrats who are calling Cleveland a republican are unwittingly pay-ing him the highest compliment that an American public man can ever hope to

Was Cleveland Sincere?

Chicago Inter Geean. President Cleveland used the celebration of the centennial of the capitol as an oppor-tunity to preach a sonsible sermon to his own party on the dangers of sectional and partisan legislation. If we could only believe Mr. Cleveland was in carnest he would be warmly commended, but the presumption seems to be violent that he is hardly to be outdone in partisanship by either Gorman or

Voorbees.

Washington star Towns sprang up in a day in the Cheroke Strip, and a population of over 100,000 sud-denly thrown together began to have or-ganization. Before nightfall men gathered at the corners and talked about having an election. It is an American community and inside of a week there will be politics enough there to support a dozen party organs with a large assortment of electrotyped rooster. and American flags.

A Melancholy State of Things.

Cincinnati Commercia It is semewhat surprising that the American manufacturers who have been called be-fore the democratic committee of the house on ways and means make statements from experience which the members of that committee are not able to answer. Are there no manufacturers or business men in the country capable of strengthening the views of the democratic members of that committee It would seem not.

Get Down to Real Business.

Cincinnati Commercial. What is the use of bothering at this time bout federal election laws, when not a federal election occurs, with one solitary extion, for more than a year from this date Are the congressmen auxious, in this nin togeth century, to imitate the example ro, who persisted in scraping his fiddle while Rome burned! Stop unnecessary par-tisan legislation and attend to those interests which are essential to the industries of the country.

Gladstone's Plan of Campaign.

Philadelphia Ledjer The campaign against the House of Lords is to be carried on with decorum. Accord-ing to the program the House of Commons will again pass the home rule bill next year, giving the lords a chance for repentance. Then if they do not pass it (as they will not), an appeal will be made to the people on the issue of home rule and the abolition of the House of Lords, or a curtailment of the powers of that body, and on this issue Great Britain will have the greatest clectoral contest of modern times

> Austrian Tyranny. Philadelphia Ledger.

The Austrian government is acting with great vigor in dealing with the young Czechs of Prague. That city is governed as in war times, meetings being prohibited and newspapers suppressed. This rigorous rule will serve its purpose if there is only a small turbulent faction at the back of the Czech movement, but if it has a popular support the discontent will grow under cover of apparent peace. Where the disease is malignant repressive measures "Will but skin and film the ulcerous place, Whiist rank corruption, mining all within

The Real Himetallist.

Louisville Courier-'ournal.

The editor of the Courier-Journal is and always has been the friend, not the enemy, of silver colonge, He is and always has been a bimetallist. He stands today, where he has always stood, for the parity of the two metals, their interchangeable and in-trinsic quality and their equal value in all the markets, and he proposes to reach these ends, not by a free silver measure, rejected by the convention that nominated Grover Cleveland, but, according to the platform adopted by that convention, "through inter-national agreement, or by such legislative safeguards" as shall be best adapted to the purpose after thorough consideration.

Watterson's Wierd Alarums.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The more thorough and sweeping the reform of the tariff, the surer and speedier the relief. Every evil prediction is the voice of refief. Every avil prediction is the voice of Mammon shricking the torment of the damned. Every threat of ruin and confusion is the devit's beliman vainly seeking to sound hell's fire alarm. The long night is over. The dawn of a longer day has come. Presently its glorious sun will rise to Presently its glorious sun will rise brighten every prospect, and, as the Painted Harlot of Protection, her orgic ended and her beauty gone, wends her way over the hill to the bone yard, millions of honest peo-ple will rejoice, wondering how the bleared and beastly thing could work so many spells and last so long.

FOR SUDGE MAXWELL

Winside Watchman (rep.): Every delegation to the republican state convention should go instructed to enforce Maxwell. Wayne Herald (rep.): The republican county convention did a good thing when it instructed its delegates to the state convention to use all honorable the renomination of Judge Maxwell.

Oakland Times (rep.): The republican corporation tools who are so busily engaged in knocking Maxwell out may succeed in doing so, but if they do it will also knock out the republican party of Nebraska.

Kearney Journal (rop.): Instructed delegates from all over the state and being selected every day for Maxwell. His renomination is now practically only a formality. Charge it to the state house and kindred Blair Pilot (rep.): The opposition of Deige county delegates to Judge Maxwell should have no effect at the state convention. Everybody knows that the voice of

that elected the delegares, would give Max-Lincoln News (cop.): The republicans nade one break that might just as well have been avoided. And that was when the chairman named Tom Benton as a member of the committee to select delegates to the state convention. Beaton's railroad affilia-tions and the fact that while in office he was ever ready to take the side of the corpora tions, together with the serious charges that have been brought against his official character-charges that were not heard be cause the court held that as an ex-officer be was not amenable to the court sitting as an impeaching tribunal—should have dictated that he be kept in the background. He trains with the men who are continually trying to prostitute the party to their own ends, and he should not be given any recognition in party councils. Breaks like that hurt the party, and do not help to get representative delegations.

Dodge county at the poils on the same

• Grand Island Independent (rep.): We are for Maxwell for the same reasons which have induced scores of other editors and number of republican conventions to declare for him. And these reasons are the following: Judge Maxwell has been tried for a considerable number of years in the service of the people as member of the supreme court and has been found to be an excellent jurist and an incorruptible judge independent of the pernicious influence of corporations, and an indefatigable defender of the rights of the people. And by his noble conduct he has won the utmost confidence and satisfaction of the great mass of the people. It is against the interest of the people, against the policy of every good busiin and against our princi-discard such a reliable and ness man and trustworthy servant and put in his place another untried man, who may prove less able, less independent and perhaps may turn out to be a weak and yielding man, who could easily be handled by railroad influence. There is not the least probability that a better man than Judge Maxwell can be found, may we look for hin in the west or the cast of Nebraska. But Judge Maxwell is not only the best man for the position known to us, but he is also the most available, and we believe the only available man. He commands the highest respect of the people and his admirers are not only found in the republican ranks, but in the ranks of all parties. He will be a tower of strength, not only for the election of a republican supreme judge, but for the whole republican state and county ticket, while the nomination of another man, subject to the suspicion of being favored by the railroads, would be hurtful to the whole republican ticket and certainly would result it the election of the populist candidate for the supreme court. These are our reasons for favoring Maxwell and they cannot be re-

Dodge County Leader: We notice in Mr. Richards' circular addressed to Editor Ro water, but really aimed at Judge Maxwell, that he asserts that primaries were held all over Dodge county, and a larger vote polled than in any previous time. He also calls at-tention to Platte precinct, the home of the judge, where 36 votes were cast against Max-well and 38 in his favor. He fails to mention the fact, however, that 34 of the votes cast against Maxwell came from the Standard Cattle company, at the in-atigation of Richards, Post and Frick. That the men were carried in conveyances of the company, and by a curious coincidence all voted as the boss, Mr. Johnson, desired Mr. Johnson was opposed to the judge, and every man from the cattle com-pany's ranch voted as he dictated. The boast was made several days ago, before th primaries were held, that a sufficient numper of men would come from the cattle co pany to control Platte precinct and thus throw discredit upon the judge in his own home precinct. Isn't this a sample of Mr. Richards' fairness and honesty! There is no evidence these hired men were residents of the state, county or precinct, or that they had even before voted the republican ticket. Mr. Johnson, the boss, stated to severa persons but a day or two before the primary that he had but ten or lifteen men in his employ, but he added that in a month from that when beets were ripe, he probably would have 100 men. The people admir fair play, and realize that primaries must be held and controlled by actual voters of precincts and should not be controlled by strikers. It is true there was considerable of a vote polled in this city. In the Third ward men voted who claimed to be residents thereof, who voted for the Frick delegates, yet old residents failed to recognize them. The same con-dition existed in the Fourth ward. That very many of the strikers were illegal voters there is every reason to believe. We must remember that the same men who now jus-tify the Standard Cattle company's action were in control of the Third and Fourth wards. The Second ward gave a majority vote for Maxwell, notwithstanding the desperate effort made to control that ward by the mayor of the city, who wanted to carry it by loud speaking. Maxwell made no effort to disgrace Frick in his own ward, but some Maxwell men voted for Frick dele-gates. What a contrast! In several of the country precincts no primaries were held, except where some of the Frick strikers got together. Apparently there was a lack of time toget a notice of the primaries to the farmers. The truth is the convention was just what it was designated, a "snap con-vention," and no amount of protesting that it was fair and a full vote was cast will

change its character. SENATORIAL OBSTRUCTION.

Cincinnati Commercial: The senate of the United States is now the chief barrier in the way of a widespread business revival The people will be very apt to put a broad black mark around the names of the opstructionists.

Chicago Journal: The trouble with Daniel Voornees is that he does not know which side of the silver question, he is on. Historically he is for free coinage. Temporarily he is bo nd to the repeal bill by hooks of patronage. He is restive and rants under just criticism. When he attempts to be solemn he is stood. When he would be impressive, as he sought to be yesterday, he is simply blasphemous. He is one of those statesmen whose "immeasurable contempt" is microscopic.

Philadelphia Ledger: There was abundant signs in all the avenues of business during the last week of the mischievous effects of the senate's delay to take decisive action upon the bill of repeal. All the material interests of the country suffer from the neglect of the senate to pass the Wilson bill and they will continue to suffer until it is passed. The responsibility for this rests upon the shoulders of that party which is pledged to "speedy repeal," and which has a majority to effect repeal.

Bultimore Sun: The debate in the senate s of interest now to nobody but the speakers The public awaits the continuous session which must ultimately break down obstruction and bring about a vote on unconditional repeal. This expedient of the continuous session, with its consequence of physical exhaustion for the minority, is the accepted method and has usually worked well. Some senators are speaking only "for buncombe." They will be glad to be coerced after a be coming amount of resistance.

Kansas City Times: It is safe to say, therefore, that the volume of business is less than two-thirds of what it would acually have been under normal conditions. had it not been retarded and destroyed by the operations of vicious laws which this congress is called upon to repeal, and whose deadly effects are being extended by the willful and obstinate neglect of duty on the part of those senators who are opposing the administration against the general welfare, which by their oaths they are sacredly bound

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Mr. Gladstone will announce in an address to a committee of his Midlothian constitucats on September 27 a series of radical reforms which he proposes to support in Parliament. He had designed to inlicate his policy on English questions in the first instance in the House of Commons, but finally decided to declare his future course before the committee representing his Midiothian constituency. The matters which claim his attention are the betterment of the land lords and tenants in London, the "one man one vote" bill, church disestablishment in Wales and Scotland, and the parish councils bills. Until these issues are settled by parliamentary action there will be no appeal to the country. It is expected that two years will pass before this proposed legislation can be completed. and the home rule issue will not be revived during the interval. The dispatches intimate that Mr. Gla istone's object is to incite such an antagonism between the fords and the voters that the Gladstone government will secure an emphatic majority when the appeal is made to the country in 1896. It is pointed out that this program, though courageous and of the Napoleonic type, has some elements of weakness. The self control snown by the Irish representatives last week in declining to enter into a tedious debate with the conservative members on the lrish supply estimates is accepted as showing that the Irish members are expecting home rule and will not delay it by creating any unnecessary friction on supply issues with their English opponents. The trish estimates have not been rushed through Parliament so expeditiously in twelve years. The traditional demands of the Czechs

provide for the transformation of Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia from mere provinces into an independent federal state like the kingdom of Hungary, the crowning of the emperor as king of Bohemia at Prague, and the supremacy of the Czech element in all local jurisdiction and administration over the German population. Years ago the imperial government conceded to the Czechs the right of managing their own tocal affairs subject, of course, to the imperial veto. What they thereupon demanded was that every link between themselves and Austria, except that of a dynastic nature, should be broken, and that they should take their place among the independent nations of Europe. In the early part of last year the emperor endeavored to arrange a compromise between the German and the Czech element in Bohemia. It provided for the establishment of two social systems. In every important department except the military one it was proposed to duplicate the governing boards. There was to be a German centrai board and a Czech central board for the management of schools, a German ministry of agriculture and a Czech ministry of agriculture, a German court of appeal and a Czech court of appeal, and even in the provincial Diet Germans and Czechs were to form separate "curie," each having a right of veto on legislation affecting its nationality and its language. Unfortunately, this compromise, although accepted by Dr. Rieger and the more conservative members of the old Czech party, found no favor with young Czechs, who now constitute the vast majority of the nationalist element, and who are now more determined than ever upon obtaining their independence and the not by peaceful means, then by force,

realization of their separatist aspirations, if The European powers are evidently playing their trumps. Every move by one group is answered by a counter move from the other. The demonstrative exhibition of military puissance on the part of the Triple Alliance is to be met by the counter demonstration of the fleets of the Franco-Russian alliance and the rumored acquisition by Russia of a naval station in the Mediterranean. The German fleet is maneuvering on the Baltic; and it is stated that Sweden has been gained over to the Triple Alliance group of states. Immediately we hear of the adherence of Denmark to the Russian cause and of a closer affiliation between France and Spain. Meanwhile the German and Austrian emperors are engaged in setting their houses in order. The revolutionary Czechs of Bohemia are being coerced into submission; the conquered province of Alsace is to be annexed to the grand duchy of Baden, and Lorraine is to be organized into a province of the kingdom of Prussia. The czar is about to increase the contents of his war chest by floating a new loan in France. No wonder the people of Europe are gloomily asking: "What does It all mean? Do these rehearsals portend war? Are we about to behold that much-alluded-to sword of the 'war lord' fly from its scabbard and give the signal for the onset?" The control of armed millions by an ambitious young monarch is a dangerous temptation; and at-

though he is fond of referring to his vast host as a preserver of peace, the suspicion is justifiable that "he doth protest too much."

Switzerland has hitherto been regarded as the most collightened and progressive of all the nations of the old world, and has for centuries been known as the cradle of liberty and freedom. Readers will learn with sucprise, therefore, that we are about to witiess an exodus of the Jews, from the small republic, due to the enactment of measures characterized by as much intolerance as those decreed by the car, for which he has been roundly abused. According to a legis-lative poil just made of the entire electorate of the Swiss republic, the Jews are henceforth to be prohibited from slaughtering antmals used for food in the manner prescribed by the Talmud In fature the slaught ter of any animal is absolutely for bidden unless it is rendered inseasible before being bled. This peactically debu-s the 10,000 Hebrows established in Switzerland from eating meat, and restricts them to a vegetarian diet. The people resmonsible for this extraordinary piece of legislation are the members of the Society for the Pres vention of Crueity to Amenais, who, after having their demands in the matter defeated by both houses of the federal legislature, have now succeeded, through the new piece of constitutional machinery known as the referendum, in attaining their object by appealing directly to the people, most of whom are without information on the point at issue, while the greater part of the remainder are entirely indifferent to the matter, one way or the other.

There is much analogy between the conflict now in progress in Norway and that in Bohemia. Both countries are at present engaged in agitating for complete separation from the parent government, owing to the rejection of the demands for what they each describe as their "traditional rights." In Norway, as well as in Bohemia, those socalled rights entail severance of every connection with the contral government, save that of a dynastic character, and inasmuch as their claims are ignored they are now agitating for the abolition of the dynastic union as well. In Norway, however, there are scarcely any Swedes at all, while in Bohemia we find a large and important Gernan population, numbering considerably over 2,000,000. Matters are further complicated in Bohemia by the undeniable fact that the loyalty of the German element toward the Austrian crown is just as much open to question as that of the Czechs. And if the latter look to St. Petersburg and to the ezar for the realization of their nationalist aspirations, the Germans in Bohemia lean toward Berlin to such an extent that last year Emperor Francis Joseph declined to visit some of the German inhabited towns in Bohemia because the local authorities had arrayed their police and municipal officials in uniforms, not of an Austrian, but of a Prussian pattern.

ANTIDOTES FOR LONG FACES. Philadelphia Record: A well posted man nust not necessarily be stuck up.

Washington Star: The poet who found "books in the running brooks" certainly had no reason to complain of dry literature. Yonker's Gazette: The fence-builder is sup-posed to get through a job in post-haste.

Milwaukee Sentinel: If the freek coat gets auch longer trousers will be an unne luxury.

Dallas News: Young man, behold the small fly in the hot coffee. He took a leap in the dark once.

Buffalo Courier: A liquor dealer's sten-ographer necessarily puts a good deal of spirit into his letters.

Indianapolis Journal: "Sell you a nice alli-gator bag for \$3," said the gentlemanty clerk to Uncle Isom, who was trying to buy a valise. "What on airth do I want with a alligator bag?" asked the old man. "I ain't gein' to Florida, I'm going to Chicago."

Philadelphia Record: "I don't like to take murder cases," said a young lawyer to a fem-laine friend; "it's so hard to collect the fee." "Is that so?" she asked. "Yes," he added; "they generally hang the man."

New York Press. The two were parting at the door,
And blushes deep her fair cheeks wore
As oft he pressed her hand.
The stars from midnight's azure skies
Looked down with brightly twinkling eyes, Loosed down with brightly twinkling eye.
The moon with aspect bland.
"Just one." he said; she raised her head
And calmly looked him o'er.
"Just one. Ah! you're like all the rest;
When you've had one you'll prove a pest,
And want a dozen more.
Then do not lie about it, pray,
But take your fill and go your way."

BUCGHT OFF. Said a bold youngster, "Mr., You're sparking my sr., And I know that you kr. This noon."

That boy got a qr., To make his stay shr., And he left, as he or., Quite soon. W. H. A.

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